

## INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

At Notre Dame Saturday

## Nixon May Attend Pompidou Service

By Elise Anbar

**PARIS**, April 3 (AP)—A simple burial in a country village and a solemn state memorial service in Notre Dame Cathedral were arranged today for President Georges Pompidou. The 62-year-old French leader who died last night after a long and painful illness had indicated the type of funeral he desired in a note written 20 months ago.

In Washington, sources in the office of Vice-President Ford said it was "highly likely" that President Nixon will attend the state memorial service, which will be held Saturday.

President Pompidou wrote in a note entrusted to an aide at the Elysee Palace:

"I want to be buried at Orvilliers. I do not wish any flowers or any funeral wreaths or any monument over the tomb, of course. A simple headstone with my name and the dates of my birth and my death."

"A mass will be celebrated in Paris at the St-Louis-en-l'ile Church. It will be sung in Georgian."

The note was dated August, 1972.

Orvilliers is a village of 260 inhabitants 36 miles southwest of Paris. The President had a country home there. The burial will be tomorrow. The St-Louis-en-l'ile Church is on the Seine River's island of Ille St-Louis where he maintained his private apartment. He died in the apartment.

The weather was good, although the operation was slowed somewhat because of swells that developed during the transfer. But "officials" said the actual docking of the Sea Venture in Bermuda at daybreak tomorrow was not expected to be behind schedule because the original schedule had provided for a layover of several hours after the 250-mile voyage to the island.

In the transfer operation, passengers walked down gangways from a lower deck of the QE 2 to a floating platform where life boats and ladders took them aboard for the 200-yard shuffle to a smaller platform and gangway at the Sea Venture.

The 1,642 passengers left about a third the size of the 65,883-ton QE 2, had not passengers of its own aboard when it undertook the evacuation. Two hundred decided to remain aboard while the others were quartered in Bermuda hotels.

**IN FINE SPIRITS**

The first QE 2 passengers to walk up the gangway of the Sea Venture were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bray, of Stonington, Conn. They appeared to be in fine spirits.

"They treated us very well," Mr. Bray, 66, said of the QE 2 staff. "There was plenty of scotch and bourbon."

Other liquids, like fruit juice, were aboard the big ship, but the drinking-water system had stopped functioning. The first request of many of the passengers, as they boarded the Sea Venture, was for a glass of water.

The Norwegian ship, which normally carries a crew of more than 250, brought six replacement and 20 cases of canned food for the QE 2's crew of 940, who are remaining aboard the ship. The liner's refrigeration system was reported inoperative.

Brian Clegg, deputy managing director of the Cunard Line, which owns the QE 2, flew to Bermuda to help handle arrangements. He said in Hamilton regarding the ship's trouble:

"Somehow fuel oil got into the water system and we have to wash out all the water lines and the boilers before we can raise steam again."

The QE 2 sailed from New York on what was billed as a "football cruise" to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. About half the passengers were members of senior citizens' groups. The remaining passengers included American football personalities who gave talks about the gridiron and showed game films.

**NO CREW TROUBLE ON LINER FRANCE**

**CANNES**, France, April 3 (AP)—The liner France arrived on Cannes early today and nearing the end of a round-the-world cruise debarked one set of passengers and took aboard a new group. Fear had been expressed that crew members might make trouble to protest government plans to take the liner out of service.

About 650 of the 900 passengers on the cruise, which started Jan. 3 from Le Havre, came ashore today. Most of the rest were Americans continuing to New York. About 400 persons boarded the ship for the passage to New York, starting tomorrow morning.

Crewmen voted today to occupy the ship in case of a sudden decision to take it out of service. They indicated, however, that no action will be taken until the ship returns to Cannes April 29.

Meanwhile, Caribbean cruises are scheduled from New York.



SOMIER MOOD—French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer leaving a cabinet meeting yesterday on his way to meet Alain Poher, the interim President, at the Senate.

### Slow to Supply Arms

## Sadat: Russia Opposed War

**CAIRO**, April 3 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said today that Egypt went to war last October despite Soviet opposition to his plan to seek a military solution of the Middle East crisis.

Addressing students at Alexandria University, Mr. Sadat said that the United States had thought Egypt and the Arabs "a dead body."

Referring to four visits to the Soviet Union since he became president in 1970, Mr. Sadat said,

"I always argued with Soviet leaders that the [Middle East] problem could only be solved by military action."

"But the Soviet way of thinking was always against military action."

Mr. Sadat said that only in April, 1973, did the Soviet Union start sending some of the weapons it had promised to deliver several times previously.

But the Soviet Union, he said, "continued to insist that military action should not be considered and that we should await a peaceful solution."

Mr. Sadat, speaking confidentially to enthusiastic bursts of applause from his student audience, said that the two summit meetings between President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev had led to the Middle East question being put on ice.

**DEAD BODY**

"The Russians wanted a peaceful solution, while the Americans thought that Egypt and the Arabs were a dead body that could not move and had no value," he said.

"Hence the importance of our decision to fight—a decision that was 100 percent Egyptian."

"Their computer calculations showed Egypt would be crazy to act, because it would be doomed to destruction. But there is always something that escapes computers."

"As was shown in Vietnam, there is a people's will and a people's struggle."

"I will always remain proud not only because the decision to fight united the Arab world "but also because it was a 100 percent answer to inquiries about American policy in Indochina," he said.

**IMPEACHMENT ISSUE**

The source said that it felt it would be "inappropriate" for them to consider the question of possible fraud since the House Judiciary Committee was weighing grounds for possible impeachment of the President.

While the committee staff report had no legal force, so far as making the President pay back taxes is concerned—this being a matter for the IRS to undertake—it greatly increased pressure on Mr. Nixon to honor his previously stated pledge to pay whatever tax liability the committee found that he owed.

An administration source said that although the IRS had informed Mr. Nixon that \$148,000 of the total claimed tax indebtedness was for 1969 and need not be paid because the statute of limitations for that year had expired, the President would pay the full amount.

"He's doing this because he said he would do it," said the source.

The IRS and the staff of the joint congressional committee were said to be in agreement on virtually every challenged item.

**IMPROVEMENTS AT ESTATES**

The source said that the IRS charged to Mr. Nixon as income the large amount of money the government spent—largely in the name of security—as improvements to the President's estates.

**LINKED TO GOP CONVENTION PLAN**

## California Lt. Gov. Is Indicted For Perjury in Probe of ITT

By Robert Siner

**WASHINGTON**, April 3 (UPI)—California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, a Republican, was indicted by a Watergate grand jury here today on three counts of lying to the Senate Judiciary Committee during 1972 hearings on an antitrust case involving the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The grand jury had been investigating published charges that an out-of-court settlement of a federal suit aimed at blocking the billion-dollar merger of the giant conglomerate and the Hartford Insurance Co. was linked to an ITT subsidiary's pledge of \$400,000 to underwrite the 1972 Republican National Convention in San Diego. These published charges also said that top Republican officials, including former Attorney General John Mitchell, were involved in the agreement.

Specifically, the indictment said that Mr. Reinecke lied when he told the committee:

"He had no way of knowing whether Mr. Mitchell knew of the convention pledge before Mr. Reinecke discussed it with him on Sept. 17, 1971."

The only time he had discussed the convention pledge came after the ITT case was settled.

The plan to attract the convention to San Diego was not drawn up until April, 1972, when, in fact, the money offer had been made months before.

Mr. Reinecke was a key sup-

porter of the move to get the convention to San Diego. Repub-

### After IRS, Congress Reports

## Nixon Agrees to Pay \$450,000 Back Taxes

By Fred Farris

**WASHINGTON**, April 3 (UPI)—

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that President Nixon owes back taxes for his years in the White House and the President will pay more than \$450,000, the White House said tonight.

The surprise announcement came a few hours after the professional staff of a prestigious joint congressional committee reported that Mr. Nixon owes at least \$476,431 in taxes and interest for the years 1969 through 1972.

The White House said that the IRS put Mr. Nixon's tax liability at \$432,737.18 plus interest. Administration officials said that although the President could have contested the finding, he chose to pay the full amount plus interest—a total that they estimated might amount to \$465,000.

The Senate House Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation voted 8 to 1 today to release its staff report without comment pending further study.

The report which follows five months of investigation by a staff of tax specialists, emphasized that the joint committee was taking no position as to "whether there was or whether there was not fraud or negligence involved in any aspect" of the President's tax returns for the years involved, on the part of either Mr. Nixon or his personal representatives.

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## Miss Hearst Says in Tape She Will Stay With SLA

**SAN FRANCISCO**, April 3 (AP)—Patricia Hearst said in a taped message today that "I have chosen to stay and fight" with the Symbionese Liberation Army.

The tape was played on radio station KSAN and a Hearst family spokesman said, "That's definitely Patty's voice. No question about it." Her mother also confirmed that the voice was her daughter's.

Miss Hearst said that the SLA, which kidnapped her two months ago, had given her the choice of leaving and rejoining her family, or of staying with the SLA.

Referring to herself as a "revolutionary," Miss Hearst said, "I've changed. I've become conscious and can never go back to the life I loved before."

The tape was delivered to KSAN today along with a color photograph of Miss Hearst, showing her holding a gun in front of a flag bearing the seven-headed cobra emblem of the SLA.

On the same tape, the voice of a male identifying himself as SLA General Field Marshall Clinque said, "The prisoner is now a comrade and has been accepted by the SLA." He said, "She is armed and well capable of taking care of herself" and free to leave at any time.

Miss Hearst accused her father, newspaper publisher Randolph A. Hearst, of being a liar and said, "You said you are concerned with my life and the lives and interests of all oppressed people... but you are a liar in both areas and as a member of that ruling class, I know your interests and mom's are never the interests of the people."

"There is no victory in half-assed attempts at revolution," she added.

## Envoy to Saigon Urged U.S. Withhold Data From Kennedy

By Dan Morgan

**WASHINGTON**, April 3 (UPI)—The U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, Graham Martin, advised the State Department last month to deny Sen. Edward Kennedy an "honest and detailed" answer to inquiries about American policy in Indochina, according to a confidential cable made public yesterday.

In making public the March 21 cable on the floor of the Senate, Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., described it as an "outrage" to every member of Congress.

At the same time, he accused Mr. Martin of "unwarranted interference" in the work of the General Accounting Office investigators looking into foreign-aid expenditures in South Vietnam on behalf of Congress.

A State Department spokesman said that there was "no reason to doubt" that Sen. Kennedy had obtained an "authentic copy" of the Martin cable. The State Department was described as in "somewhat of a dither" over how the message reached Sen. Kennedy but, one official observed, "somebody is obviously out to knife Graham Martin."

On March 13, Sen. Kennedy asked Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for "comprehensive comment" on nine questions relating to U.S. objectives and spending programs in Southeast Asia.

On March 25, Mr. Kissinger supplied detailed answers to the questions. His letter to Sen. Kennedy asserted that Mr. Martin was "notified" of the special prosecutor's staff.

"I want you to have Mr. Jaworski in this courtroom at 3 p.m." Rep. Waltrip is a contender for the Democratic nomination for governor of California and Mr. Reinecke is considered to be the leading contender on the Republican side.

A spokesman for Rep. Waltrip later explained, "We heard a rumor there would be an indictment handed down. So we sent an intern down as we have done in the past. The difference was we went to the judge's office instead of the court as he had done in the past."

In Sacramento today, Mr. Reinecke told newsmen: "I am innocent. I will plead not guilty."

He added that he wants his trial to be held before the June 4 California primary.

Mr. Martin urged that Sen. Kennedy ask the Senate to permit him to present his case before the Senate.

Sen. Mansfield, in a speech on the floor of the Senate, said unskipped offshore reserves may make China a "great oil exporting power" in the years ahead.

He said trade between China and the United States has jumped from nothing to \$750 million in the last two years and may well reach \$1 billion this year.



Associated Press

**OCCUPY FORCE**—A small Arab boy and an elderly man walk past an Israeli soldier. Residents of many towns in the area have stayed despite artillery exchanges between Israel and Syria.

## North Vietnamese Overrun Combat Base Near Kontum

By Philip McCombs

SAIGON, April 3 (UPI)—Forward Combat Base Number Five in the mountains northeast of Kontum and several nearby positions were overrun by North Vietnamese Army troops yesterday, military officials here said.

Reporters had been visiting the base by helicopter for the past several weeks, interviewing government troops there, and viewing a supply road nearby being built by the North Vietnamese Army.

According to officials, Combat Base Number Five received 700 rounds of artillery fire yesterday and then was overrun. Two hundred government troops were killed or listed as missing following the attack, officials said. Their battalion commander, Capt. Nguyen Thanh, was killed.

When a reporter visited Capt.



United Press International  
HAPPY RETURN—Pathein Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong raising his arms in a jubilant salute to well-wishers yesterday after arriving at Vientiane airport.

## Princes of Laos Will Present Coalition to King Tomorrow

By James M. Markham

VIENTIANE, April 3 (NYT)—After meeting with his half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong—the Pathein Lao leader whom he had not seen for a decade—Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma announced today that a coalition government would be presented to King Savang Vatthana.

When his men saw movement on the road, they were to call in artillery fire. Except for trying to plant mines on the road from time to time, their job was not to fight.

The tactic of trying to control an area from essentially static positions with the use of heavy artillery fire is designed to save casualties that might be high in face-to-face infantry confrontations. But its disadvantage is that it leaves the countryside—and the initiative—to the enemy.

A week ago, Capt. Thanh was a jittery man waiting to be attacked. Yesterday he was attacked, and he died along with much of the rest of his battalion,

Kontum Province. Chief Mai Xuan Hau, reached by telephone today, said, "I was talking with him (Capt. Thanh) during the battle and suddenly I lost contact. Then the radio operator came on and told me that the captain was killed by the shelling."

A short time after that, all radio contact with Combat Base Number Five was lost.

Fighting Around Oudong

PHNOM PENH, April 3 (AP)—Sharp fighting erupted at two points around insurgent-held Oudong, the military command reported today.

The command said that heavy

fighting was reported at a government beachhead in Kompong Luong, three miles east of Oudong. Oudong is 23 miles north of Phnom Penh.

proceeded, together with Prince Souvanna Phouma, to the formation of the new provisional government of national union and the National Political Council—the organs of supreme power in our kingdom."

Prince Souphanouvong's emphasis on the National Political Council—an advisory body created by the February, 1973, cease-fire agreements—decidedly specified that he had decided to choose to head it rather than take a deputy premiership in the cabinet, as had been expected earlier.

Moved by Reception

Visibly moved by his reception, Prince Souphanouvong, 62, momentarily failed to recognize his own sister, Princess Ombi—whom he had not seen for a decade—and then grasped her tightly.

Prince Souvanna, 71, then escorted his visitor through the politically heterogeneous diplomatic corps—including U. S. Ambassador Charles Whitehouse—while a crowd of about 2,000 people cheered wildly.

Friday afternoon, according to

the premier, the cabinet and the National Political Council will be formally presented to the king, marking the official beginning of Laos's third coalition government.

## Sadat Assails Russia, Says It Opposed War

Asserts Deliveries Of Arms Were Slow

(Continued from Page 1)  
Egyptian decision, made against the will of the two superpowers."

Mr. Sadat took his audience step by step through developments in Soviet-Egyptian relations since 1971, criticizing Soviet reluctance to give Egypt the arms it deemed it needed.

But he stopped short of outright attack, adding at one point, "I do not want to harm my relations with anybody."

The Egyptians, he said, will continue to extend naval facilities to Soviet warships, having renewed a five-year agreement concluded between the two countries in 1968.

Egypt's Future

Mr. Sadat read out to the students parts of a working paper outlining Egypt's future strategy, which he said, he will submit to a joint conference of the People's Council (parliament), and the Arab Socialist Union's central committee.

In this paper Mr. Sadat emphasized the continuity of the July, 1962, revolution, although he said, its "negative points" will be corrected.

Mr. Sadat denied that his government was launching a de-Nazification campaign, emphasizing that he was the partner of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser in all his decisions.

His campaign for insuring the supremacy of law and allowing greater political and economic freedoms will continue, Mr. Sadat said, although socialism will remain the nation's system.

Mr. Sadat spoke for two hours and a half. The ceremony was also addressed by Sudanese President Gaafar al-Numeiri, who emphasized the "unity of destiny" of Egypt and the Sudan.

Debates Coming

A major debate on political

responsibility for the war is ex-

pected both within the ruling

Labour party and in the Israeli

parliament, which has scheduled

a special session on the report

for next week. As a sign of the

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Pinhas Sapir, the powerful fi-

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The main focus of the debate

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Such an outcome seems un-

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Public Opinion

Much will depend on whether

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Dayan and Mrs. Meir. Plans

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Second Report

The five-man judicial com-

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Shimon Agnon, President of the

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general state of the army's pre-

paredness and the conduct of the

war in its early stages. A second

report on these matters is ex-

pected, but government sources

said today that it will be less

technical and will lack the poli-

tical impact of the interim find-

ings released last night.

## Dayan Also Under Fire

### Mrs. Meir Faces Debate on War

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, April 3 (NYT)

The initial findings of the judicial commission investigating the Yom Kippur war were attacked from both the left and right today as too severe on the military command and overly lenient toward the political leadership.

Calls on the government to resign came from dovish elements within the ruling Labor party, the rightist opposition and the editorial columns of the leading afternoon newspapers.

The commission's initial report,

issued last night after some four months of testimony, assigned the primary blame for Israel's un-

preparedness on the eve of the war to the military command. It exonerated the political leadership, specifically Premier Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. In response to the report, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, chief of staff of the Israeli armed forces, resigned immediately.

Instead of quelling criticism of

the government's handling of the war, however, the commission's report appeared to fuel it. Leading figures from both major political parties assailed the report as a whitewash and argued that the government leaders, especially Gen. Dayan, must share responsibility for the prewar blunders.

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## Troop Revolt Said to Subside, Students' Doesn't, in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, April 3 (UPI).—About 2,000 university students again boycotted classes today to back their demands for government action against famine in the country. Government spokesman said, meanwhile, that rebellious paratroops at an air force base have returned to their barracks.

The students at Haile Selassie University stayed away from classes for the second day urging that the emperor, for whom the university is named, declare a state of emergency to help relieve the situation.

### Small Demonstrations

Two small demonstrations were staged by boycotting students, but police spokesman said there were no conflicts. However, a university official said that "the situation is so volatile that it would take only one small incident to start a lot of trouble."

Today, a government spokesman said that paratroops who for 10 days had surrounded Debre Zeit, the country's main air force base 30 miles south of the capital, had returned to barracks.

He said that they had ringed the base after unrest among dissident air force officers there.

Meanwhile, a band of Eritrean guerrillas and five North Americans—three Americans and two Canadians—they held prisoner for nine days rode through Ethiopia's parched northern mountains today, watched by army units and followed by two delegations of tribal elders trying to win the captives' freedom.

### Slowly, Slowly'

Edward Burtchall, a San Francisco oil executive who has been trying to get them released, said, "We are now very hopeful, but the guerrillas are not rushing things. Slowly, slowly is the password here."

Police sources said they hoped the men would be released within two days.

The five men were captured by a roving guerrilla band after the helicopter in which they were traveling was forced down near the Red Sea port of Massawa in a storm.

### British Search Ship in Drive on Arms Smuggling

BELFAST, April 3 (UPI).—British Army soldiers searched a West German container ship today for possible illegal arms being smuggled into Northern Ireland, an army spokesman said.

The check was part of stepped-up efforts by security forces to stem the flow of weapons into the area. Two navy patrol boats escorted the 499-ton Owen Ker into territorial waters last night and sold a began their search this morning.

In Dublin, a court today acquitted Mrs. Marie Drumm, an official of the political arm of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, of charges of intimidation and incitement in connection with a speech she made last June in the Irish Republic.

In Washington, meanwhile, a federal grand jury charged five men yesterday with conspiracy to smuggle 158 semi-automatic rifles to the IRA.

A U.S. government spokesman described it as the most ambitious attempt yet to supply the IRA with weapons from the American commercial market.



GOODWILL VISIT—Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova inspecting a mini-helicopter, put together in his spare time by Gen. Rulando Galardi, the Peruvian Air Minister, at the Aviation School near Lima.

## Belgrade Assails U.S. Role In War Games Near Trieste

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, April 3 (UPI).—The Yugoslav government has protested American participation in the current NATO maneuvers in the Adriatic port city of Trieste, charging that the U.S. appearance is a sign of support for Italy in its present border dispute with Yugoslavia.

A formal protest, delivered to U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon Monday, was followed last night with public charges that the maneuvers were "an act of gravest provocation" aiming to "further increase pressure on Yugoslavia."

The five-day exercises, in which elements of the Sixth Fleet are participating, began Monday west of Trieste in an area south of the Tagliamento River. Only U.S. and Italian forces are engaged in the exercise, which concluded this morning.

The U.S. Embassy here issued a statement today saying:

"The 'Dark Image 74' exercise, as well as the call of U.S. units in Trieste, was scheduled many months in advance. Similar NATO amphibious exercises have been conducted in past years in this same area. It is in no way connected with the current Italian-Yugoslav dispute regarding Trieste."

### Italian Claim

The Rome-Belgrade dispute flared up early last month after the Italian government formally renewed its claim on about 200 square miles of Yugoslav territory along the disputed border southeast of Trieste. The Italian claim is that diplomatic action be taken to begin defusing what is a potentially explosive situation," Mr. Laird wrote in a foreword to a private study on arms in the Gulf region.

While providing arms to developing countries "may often be a positive short-term measure, it must be accompanied by diplomatic activity so that massive military assistance and/or large weapons sales do not become a standard long-term policy," Mr. Laird said.

The major Gulf powers, with their immense oil revenues, have been able to procure large amounts of weapons and are being instructed in their use," he said.

In the study, a research associate for the American Enterprise Institute, Dale R. Tahtinen, said it appears that the United States is supplying Iran "with excessively large amounts of more sophisticated weapons."

The institute is a nonpartisan research organization, a prominent Washington "think-tank." Mr. Laird is an adviser to it on energy policy.

## Official Report Urges Curbs

### Abuses of Britain's Abortion Law Cited

LONDON, April 3 (Reuters).—An official inquiry committee today urged tough action to curb abuses of Britain's liberal abortion laws.

The committee, headed by Britain's first woman High Court judge, Dame Elizabeth Kathleen Lane, said that abortion agencies should be banned from advertising abroad.

Foreign women, mostly Europeans, account for a third of the abortions in Britain. If this rate continued, the government should consider legislation to check the traffic, the report said.

But the committee said that it expected a tailing-off in abortions for foreign women as other countries liberalize their abortion laws.

Abortions in England and Wales have risen from 26,000 in 1968, when the new law took effect, to 168,000 last year. But today's report showed that private, fee-charging clinics, rather than the free National Health Service, are handling most of the increased demand.

As a result, the Pentagon is spurring research efforts to improve night-vision gear for both ground and air warfare.

U.S. intelligence long has known that many Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Europe are conducted in darkness, but Pentagon officials acknowledge that they were surprised at the amount and variety of night-vision equipment captured from Russian-supplied Arab armies in the Middle East war.

They say this suggests that Russian doctrine calls for more night operations than American analysts had believed earlier.

In examining the Soviet equipment, U.S. experts found that the Russians have starlight scopes and infrared devices for tanks, armored personnel carriers, anti-tank rockets and grenade launchers, machine guns and assault rifles.

Trying out a Soviet starlight scope, U.S. technicians found that it could clearly detect movements of individual soldiers at 800 yards and vehicles at 1,500 yards.

The United States and Russia, moving along roughly parallel lines, fielded their first night-vision hardware in the early 1960s.

During the Vietnam war, American forces found such devices as starlight scopes valuable in jungle warfare, particularly in guarding against surprise attack and setting ambushes. Such devices amplify dim light from stars or moonlight as much as 40,000 times.

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## Russia Gives Some Details Of Farm Plan 'Nonblack Soil Zone' Is to Be Upgraded

By Robert G. Kaiser  
MOSCOW, April 3 (UPI).—The Soviet government today revealed some details of an ambitious, expensive plan to upgrade the "nonblack soil zone" of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, revealed last month that during the 1976-80 five-year plan, the government would invest 35 billion rubles of capital resources (about \$45 billion at the official exchange rate) to reclaim and improve these lands.

The detailed announcement of the plan said that 12 million tons of fertilizers, 360,000 tractors, 94,000 combines and 230,000 trucks will be devoted to this mammoth effort to intensify production of virtually all major crops and livestock.

Mr. Brezhnev originally announced that these resources would be concentrated "in the middle of the country," which was taken to mean Eastern Europe and Siberia. But today's announcement indicates that the plan will affect a wide area of European Russia, from the Baltic to the Urals.

**Decree Is Issued**

The announcement—in the form of a decree from the Communist party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers—also suggested that the plan is aimed primarily at lands already under cultivation, and is not intended to open up new virgin lands.

Nevertheless, it is an enormous undertaking, and an indication of the serious difficulties that continue to face Soviet agriculture.

To increase production, the new plan envisions bigger and more efficient collective and state farms in the nonblack soil areas, which are farther north than the black-soil regions that are the country's principal agricultural lands. It will mean not only land reclamation, fertilizer and equipment, but a whole new network of villages, schools, hospitals, telephone lines, roads and more.

The need for such a network is laid out in today's decree.

## Laborites Support Channel Tunnel

LONDON, April 3 (Reuters).—Britain's new Labor government today announced support for preparatory work on a Channel rail tunnel linking England and France but kept open its options on a final go-ahead for the project.

Environment Secretary Anthony Crosland promised Parliament that he would introduce legislation authorizing trial borings and other preliminary construction. The £20-million (\$720 million) cost of this work is being shared equally with France.

**Saudi Capital Is Subtly Becoming Modern**

By Juan de Onis  
RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, April 3 (NYT).—This inland capital long isolated and sternly opposed to Western ways, is modernizing its outlook toward foreigners and relaxing its social taboos.

The influence of Moslem fundamentalism on social customs is still very strong, but there are changes, often subtle, that foreign residents find make life more agreeable.

There will be a recreation area, with tennis courts, a swimming pool and a health club open not only to foreign visitors but also to Saudi families.

The idea of a family going out to dinner, or of belonging to a swimming club, is a major innovation, since traditional social relations are centered on the home, with wives and daughters often barred from appearing except in the presence of family members.

It has become commonplace in the last year, however, to see Western women with short skirts and bare arms in the old market area, where rugs, antique metalware, old Bedouin chests and muskets and good buys in gold coins and watches attract foreign buyers.

There is no sign that the vest for women is being abandoned, but many wear high-heeled shoes and carry attaché cases.

Women graduates of teachers' colleges and universities have opportunities to teach in girls' schools, and in some few cases, can be secretaries. But they are not employed in government jobs nor in any business involving public activity, except as vegetable and egg vendors in women's marketplace.

Next year, a new clinical hospital and research center will open and it is expected to have about 700 staff members, including 250 nurses. What the impact will be on the capital is intriguing many foreign residents.

No motion-picture theaters are allowed in the capital, but foreigners and many wealthy Saudis have television sets equipped for video-cassettes that show American television programs and full-length films.

There is only one restaurant other than those at the old hotels, the Yamana and Saham Palace—that is frequented by businessmen during the lunch hour, since nearly everyone goes home to lunch.

## Callaghan Clarifies British EEC Role

LONDON, April 3 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today that Britain would continue to take part in Common Market business until renegotiation of its membership terms was completed.

"No one doubts that difficult negotiations lie ahead," he told Parliament. "Nor, I think, does anyone doubt our good faith in the conduct of the negotiations."

"I have made it clear... that Britain will continue to participate in community business pending the outcome of renegotiation," Mr. Callaghan said.

## Pollution Fund Urged For Mediterranean

ROME, April 3 (UPI).—Delegates from 18 countries today recommended establishment of a special fund to fight pollution of the Mediterranean Sea with potential pollutants contributing to the most.

The first Interparliamentary Conference on Pollution in the Mediterranean made the recommendation at the end of a day session. It also asked that the Mediterranean be declared a "special area" because it is a nearly enclosed sea and has high danger of pollution from sewage, industrial discharges and oil leaks.

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## In a Great Tradition

When Gen. Charles de Gaulle retired from the French presidency after his rebuff in a plebiscite, there were many questions about the future of his country. Not that it was not—despite the events of May—a stable, prosperous land, self-respecting and influential in the world. Rather, the questions were about the political reality of the Fifth Republic, which De Gaulle had fashioned in his own image, and around his own leadership. Could the Gaullist party, the central political organization of France, survive the departure of its leader? It was to that central theme that Georges Pompidou addressed his shrewd but atypical political skills, and, through the nearly five years of his own presidency, confounded the skeptics.

Everyone conceded the keenness of Pompidou's mind, his administrative ability and—after the manner in which he rose, as prime minister, to the challenge of the 1968 disturbances—his capacity in a crisis. But his public reserve, his dry wit, his general style, were not, many thought, of the kind that would win popular votes. And without some emphatic personality at its head, would the French political system be able to avoid dissolution into quarreling blocs and compromise coalitions?

Yet, in his quiet way, Georges Pompidou was able to continue the great tradition that Charles de Gaulle had established, the sense of ordered progress, of efficient government,

of a place in the sun of world affairs. That much of President Pompidou's work was accomplished in the shadow of grave illness shows that stubborn and unassuming courage was allied to his other qualities.

Now, to be sure, many of the questions that accompanied De Gaulle's resignation throng around Pompidou's bier. Has the Gaullist movement acquired the permanency of an organized party, able to transmit authority? Will the policies, domestic and foreign, which Pompidou upheld endure under the departure of its leader? It was to that central theme that Georges Pompidou addressed his shrewd but atypical political skills, and, through the nearly five years of his own presidency, confounded the skeptics.

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## To Cure 'Slumpflation'

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, faced what he rightly called an "appallingly difficult" task in drawing up the new Labor government's first budget. Inflation is grave; consumer prices are climbing at an annual rate of 13 percent. Britain's economic growth record remains the worst in Europe, with industry hesitant to invest—and short of investible capital. And the fabric of British society has been strained by class antagonisms intensified by the coal miners' long strike and the impact of inflation on the working class.

Weighing up these pulls and tugs—and correctly concluding that the Conservative government's effort to cut through them by pushing for rapid economic growth had failed disastrously—Mr. Healey has prudently submitted a budget that is, in his words, "broadly neutral on demand, with the bias, if any, on the side of caution."

This was the right decision. Inflation is clearly the No. 1 problem menacing the British economy. In trying to check it, Mr. Healey has seen that he must not only restrain aggregate demand but also aim for a "social compact" between the government and the trade unions by easing the pinch on those hardest hit by rising prices.

Thus, the new budget will increase taxes by \$3.3 billion on the British people as a whole, and raise the prices charged by the nationalized industries, such as electricity and coal, which have been running in the red. But, to prevent undue hardship to lower-income families, the government will provide subsidies on bread, milk and other basic foods. It will also seek to relieve the inflationary squeeze through rent subsidies, higher pensions and greater tax exemptions that will take 1.5 million of the lowest paid workers off the income tax rolls.

As the Conservatives gambled for growth,

the Laborites are gambling that this effort to use fiscal policy to ease the burdens on those with low incomes will win wage restraint from the trade unions. The critical test will be whether Prime Minister Wilson can gain and hold the support of the unions to their half of the "social compact": moderation in wage demands.

The United States, whose domestic problems of economic slowdown, high prices and a threatened wage explosion bear a family resemblance to Britain's "slumpflation," has need for a similar effort to reach a social compact with labor by using fiscal policy to reduce the real losses of income caused by inflation.

Indeed, the United States probably has more scope for the use of tax reduction to achieve wage moderation, not only because inflation is less severe in this country than in Britain but also because the United States is less constrained by huge external deficits.

Mr. Healey deserves credit for giving some fairly bitter medicine to his countrymen, but he still faces the necessity of resisting pressure from Labor's left wing to give British capitalists and industrialists a good bashing for the sheer vindictiveness of it all; for Britain needs a strong private economy as well as a better-managed public sector. Mr. Healey has said that, in order to "re-create a sense of social unity by sparing current burdens and rewards fairly," he will submit a second budget later this year. It will deal with fundamental changes in the tax system and with any further adjustments in total demand that may be required. But if, in making adjustments, the Labor government cracks down too hard on capital and industry, it would simply deepen the problems of British stagnation and add to them the risk of capital flight from the country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Brandt Confronts the Left

Mr. Brandt has emerged from a period of somewhat melancholy withdrawal to reassess his leadership and to challenge the left wing of his party. His words Tuesday, which were the strongest he has uttered for some time, seem to mark a change of policy. Hitherto he has been anxious to maintain good relations with the young radicals and to contain them within the party. Remembering his own youth, he hoped they could help to stimulate and regenerate the party. He expected most of them to become more moderate as they grew up, and he did not want to drive them into the arms of the Communist party. Nor did he want to split his own party. The price of this attitude has now become rather high, and Mr. Brandt seems ready to challenge the left more directly. Young left-wingers have been taking over grass-roots organizations and alienating the party faithful. Many of them are middle-class intellectuals who have evolved a terminology which is almost incomprehensible to anyone outside their circle. The same applies at the national level, where young radicals have had a lot of exposure on television and have challenged existing structures and assumptions to an extent that has clearly unnerved a lot of voters...

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

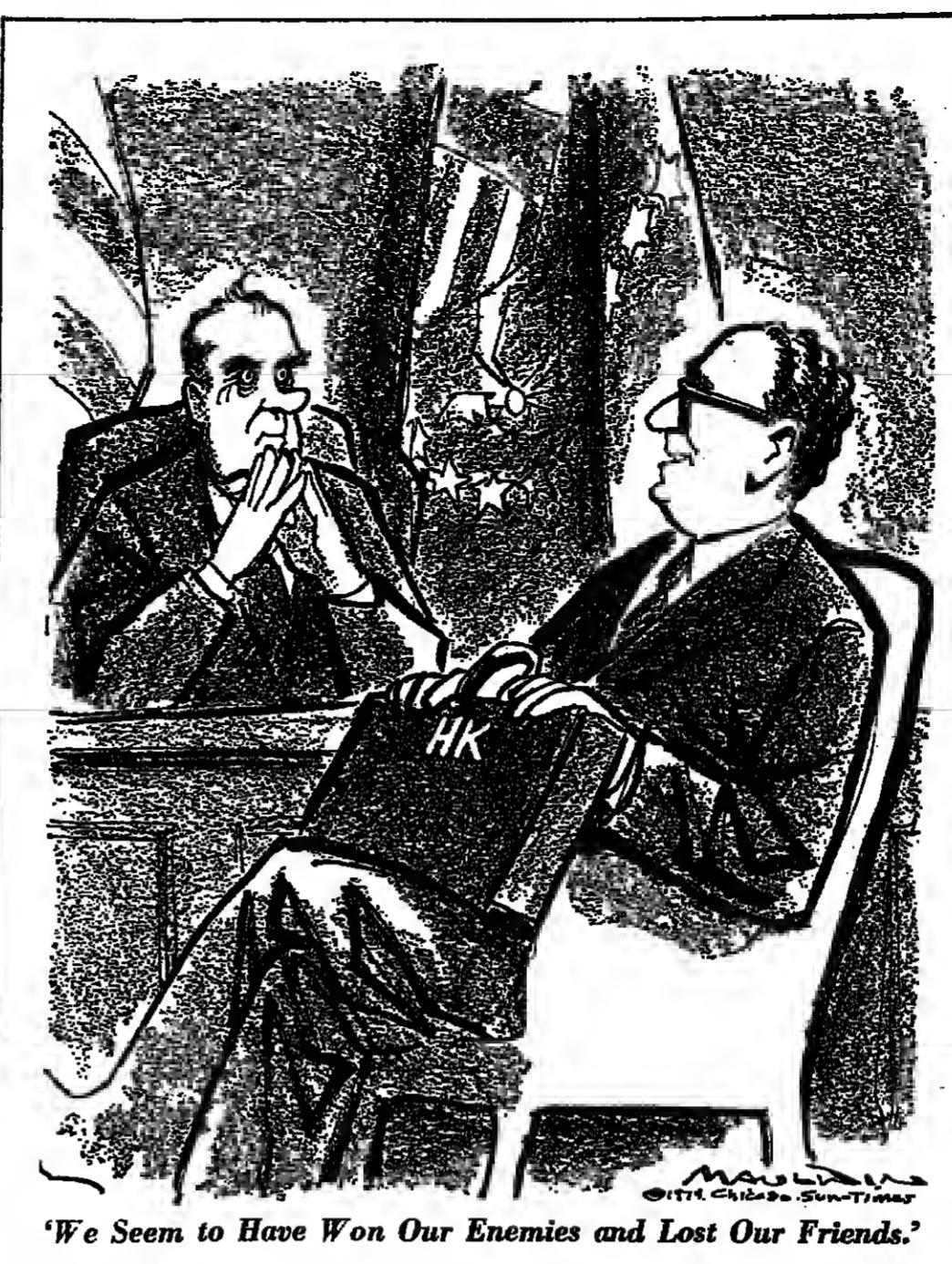
April 4, 1899

LONDON—Rudyard Kipling, the writer, rose from his bed yesterday and now with his lungs no longer congested is on the road to complete recovery. The first thing he did was to write a letter to all of the daily papers, part of which is quoted below: "Will you please allow me through your columns to attempt some acknowledgement of the wonderful sympathy, affection and kindness shown towards me by many souls during my recent illness. I would like to humbly thank them all."

### Fifty Years Ago

April 4, 1924

LONDON—With America continuing to drain this country of its rare books and priceless works of art, collectors here are lamenting the inability of Englishmen to prevent such treasures from moving to the United States. At a National Gallery dinner last night, government officials added their lamentations to those of others, and all expressed a hope that owners of works of art would do their best to keep these same works of art that are left in the country.



## Atlantic Alliance Views

### Proposals for Achieving A New Economic Policy

By Henry H. Fowler

This is the third article of a series, being published in the International Herald Tribune, on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-America Conference in April last year.

NEW YORK—I would hope that this series, coming as it does on the heels of a public confrontation between the U.S. President and his secretary of state and the leaders of most governments of Western Europe, would serve to lead some steam out of the boiler rather than build up the pressure. I feel it will give us an opportunity to assess calmly the systematic and orderly utilization of international economic policy geared to the practice of international cooperation for the common good through well-managed international institutions, public and private.

It is not important whether the proposals or solutions bear a "Made in U.S.A." label or have their origins in Europe. They will not be effective unless they are designed to serve, not just a given national or regional interest, but the common interests of the Atlantic nations and the cause of peace and prosperity throughout the world.

What are some of the elements that contribute to this Atlantic crisis? First, we are moving into an era of seeming détente, where the issues of international trade, finance and investment loom much larger and more divisive than they were in the black-and-white era of the cold war.

The United States and other democratic nations find it more difficult or less necessary to maintain the strength and unity needed to assure the momentum toward a meaningful détente which we earnestly seek but which is not yet a reality.

#### Economic Shift

Second, the shift in relative economic positions of the United States, Western Europe and Japan has not yet been reflected in an alteration of respective responsibilities or an acceptance on all sides of shared responsibility for the maintenance and development of a world economic order. Leadership by the United States may be too often confused with unilateral action. And international economic drives of the European Community and Japan seem all too often to reflect parochial self-interest or inward-looking motivations.

Third, the increasing interdependence in economic and financial affairs, while yielding unprecedented material benefits, limits the ability of the nation-state to manage effectively its own affairs free from and without taking into account external impacts and forces.

Fourth, the institutions and practices that governed the economic relationships of the Atlantic nations—and, indeed, the Free World since World War II—the Bretton Woods system, the GATT, the OECD, are outmoded or inadequate in their structure and power to deal with the highly integrated international economy that has emerged. There is the resultant peril of a reversal to a pattern of Atlantic relationships marked by unilateralism, excessive nationalism, neocolonialism, or inward-looking public conduct that characterized the prewar era.

It is an ironic twist that many of the factors that contribute to the present crisis result from the successes of Atlantic cooperation in the last 25 years in producing peace and prosperity in that area. The success of NATO has led to a phase of security which depends upon continued strength and unity. The success of the international trade and payments arrangements since World War II has vastly increased trade, capital movements and the movements of people across national borders, particularly in Western Europe, North America and Japan. International financial and security markets now influence developments in national financial markets. Inflation and recession, unlike infectious diseases, cannot be screened out at the customs post. Business increasingly looks beyond national boundaries for markets and investments. Multinational companies with direct and portfolio investment move in both ways across the North Atlantic, leading to a declining national orientation of corporate behaviour; at least in the Atlantic countries.

In essence, there is the fact of interdependence in the Atlantic area not only with each other but the Third World. If it is fragmented into several separate and potentially unfriendly and uncooperative blocs, common dangers or threats to peace and prosperity will surely emerge.

But whatever the answers—

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## WAVERLEY ROOT

## Chicken II: All Descended From Indian Jungle Fowl

By Waverley Root

AT the chickens in the world, billions of them (chickens outnumber the human race), are descendants of *Gallus gallus*, the wild red jungle fowl domesticated in India 2,000 years ago. A native of Southeast Asia, it still has wild cousins there: *Gallus sonneratii*, a gray variety found in Western central and Southern India; *Gallus lafayetti*, of Ceylon; and *Gallus varius* of the Malayan archipelago.

The modern bird which most resembles its venerable ancestor is the black-breasted fighting cock. Despite its tropical origin, the chicken has become acclimated almost everywhere in the world except in its very coldest regions; among domestic animals only the dog covers more territory. Today chicken is probably the most universally eaten of all meats, including beef. Easily and inexpensively reared, it is available in areas where other meats are too rare or too dear, such as Africa.

"In Turkey," Alexandre Dumas wrote of the chicken, "its plumage is nearly as rich as that of the pheasant; in China, it has wool instead of feathers; in Persia, there is a white species that has no tails; in India they have black flesh and bones, which does not prevent them from being very good to eat."

## Over the World

Less picturesquely, modern breeders divide chicken into five groups—in probable order of antiquity: Asian, Continental, Mediterranean, English and American. The theory that chickens reached Central Europe before the Eastern Mediterranean, unlike most other Asian foods which turned

up first in Asia Minor, is borne out by the fact that northern European chickens are closer to the Asian originals than Mediterranean or other breeds—for instance, Asiatic chicken; and some northern European varieties have feathers on their legs, all the feathers are bare-legged.

By now chickens of all races have spread all over the world. Thus in America, probably the last region to discover the bird (it can find no pre-Columbian references to American chickens), you can find today Asiatic Brahma, North Central European Faverolles, Mediterranean Leghorns and Minorcan English Rock Cornishes and Jersey, and, of course, American Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks. It was the Plymouth Rock which once lent itself to an experiment whose usefulness escapes me: Some once undertook to count a Plymouth Rock's feathers and come up with a result of 8,235. So I know, no one has ever taken the trouble to verify this figure.

Chicken is one of the most versatile of meats; there are few countries which do not boast a national dish including chicken—Arabian couscous, Austrian *Bratwurst*, Chinese beggar's chicken, Flemish waterzooi, Florentine *pollo allo ziccolato*, Georgian *chekhikhuli*, Hungarian chicken paprika, Indian *tandoori*, Indonesian *sambal hali-hali*, Japanese *tsukemono*, Malayan satay, Moroccan *bastila*, Pakistani *murgi biryani*, Russian *kurnik*, Scotch *cock-a-leekie*, Spanish *parrilla rostizada*, West Indian Creole chicken. But if in the German Rhineland you order half a chicken *halte Ruhrt*, do not be surprised if you are served a slice of old Dutch cheese smeared with Dusseldorf mustard inserted in a

rye-bread roll, and if you hear order for *Corey Island chicken*, it will mean frankfurters.

## Flavored

Chicken has been flavored, stuffed or garnished with almost every other food you can think of. Chicken dishes have been named for an opera singer (chicken *Tetrazzini*), an opera composer (*Scarlatti à la Rossini*) and a Roman dictator (*poulet César*). A Napoleonic victory is celebrated by one chicken *poulet à la Marengo* and a Napoleonic defeat by another *atacada Bragardina*.

The tiny colorful bantams are not raised for the table, but

for ornament; I can attest from personal experience that they make delicious eating all the same. Their meat has a slight hint of gaminess, which is not astonishing, since bantams live almost like wild birds, bidding their nests and producing unexpected brood after brood until so late in the year that the chicks freeze to death as soon as they are hatched. I can only excuse myself for eating such handsome birds on the grounds of self-defense. Three were given me by a neighbor, and they multiplied so fast that the only way of getting them out from underfoot was to eat them.

Chicken is eminently healthy food, a favorite meat in hospitals for convalescents. A friend of

Brillat-Savarin who must have been ignorant of this fact once reproached him for dealing enthusiastically with a fat pullet at a time when he had been put on a diet after an illness. "I am living on barley and buckwheat," Brillat-Savarin retorted. "That is what this chicken is made of."

It is exceptional that a food of health-giving qualities should escape being branded as aphrodisiac, but the modest blandness of chicken seems to have discouraged the seekers of alimentary stimulation. True, the Chinese ate rooster testicles to gain sexual vigor, but that can be ascribed to the part eaten rather than to the whole bird; and of course the male enjoys a special reputation, to which the Chinese were not blind either. They considered that the rooster incarnated the positive masculine spirit, yang, and held that eating its meat stimulated wit in authors. "Only the Lion and the Cock," as Galen says, "withstand Love's shock." Oliver St. John Gogarty put it: The ancients believed that "cock jelly," which was simply consomme made from the male bird, possessed heroic virtues; but chicken in general rarely appears in folk medicine.

If you are faced with a whole chicken, do not neglect the two little indentations of the skeleton at the top of the rump which contain each not more than a half teaspoonful of meat, which most persons do not bother about digging out. It is an error. This is the tastiest part of the chicken; the French call it *les-sous-jaisses*—"the stupid leave it."

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."



Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper.



## Studying Swedish History Through Nation's Stamps

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (IHT)—Swedish history, to a Swedish pre-teenager in the mid-1930s was a red book about two chubby figures: the king and the queen. It wasn't bad as schoolbooks go but it didn't measure up by pre-teen reckoning: to the literary standards of the weekly pulp magazine *Detektivmagasinet*.

Called "A Nation Through Stamps" in English (available from the GPO, S-103-00 Stockholm, in Swedish, English, German and French, for a modest 3 crowns), it covers in postage stamps and text some 1,000-odd years of Swedish history plus some pre-history. It is easy reading, considerably less bombastic than the red book.

Swedish history is reasonably short and straightforward by esp. Greek, Italian or Belgian standards and those 16 pages tell a fairly complete story, beautifully illustrated in color.

One learns for example that the 1925 stamp, commemorating the Arbrå Parliament, was a bit of a fib: Historians haven't yet determined just when the Arbrå Parliament was held, but 1435, in the mid-1930s, seemed to be an intelligent guess. Gustav Vasa, the founder of the Swedish nation state, is described as a somewhat controversial personage.

It is flatly stated (the red book made no indication of this) that the King's interest in the Reformation was primarily of an economic nature. The crown was short of cash and there was plenty of loot to be had in the Catholic abbeys and monasteries. From pre-Vikings and feudal lords and the Baltic empire, the GPO historians move on to men and women like Swedenborg, Christina, Bertelius, Schele, Lagercrantz, Strindberg and Branting to 1860-1914 when an estimated 1 million Swedes emigrated to primarily Chicago and Milwaukee.

## Increase in Interest

"We have noticed a definite increase in the international interest in Swedish postage stamps since the mid-sixties," said Per Paag, head of the GPO postage stamp department. "A reason may be the quality of the stamps, and the relatively small issues. We employ only the best artists and engravers and the technical process is steel engraving, ensuring perfect reproduction."

Mr. Paag mentioned that the annual turnover in Swedish postage stamps amounts to about 500 million crowns.

"I have no idea of how many of them wind up in collectors' albums," he said, "but our records show that some 5 percent of our stamps are sold through the GPO philately department."

"To meet the increased interest of the collectors, we have begun to employ foreign postage stamp couriers, at present in the United States, West Germany and Japan. Their main function is to keep the collectors informed about what happens at the Swedish GPO."

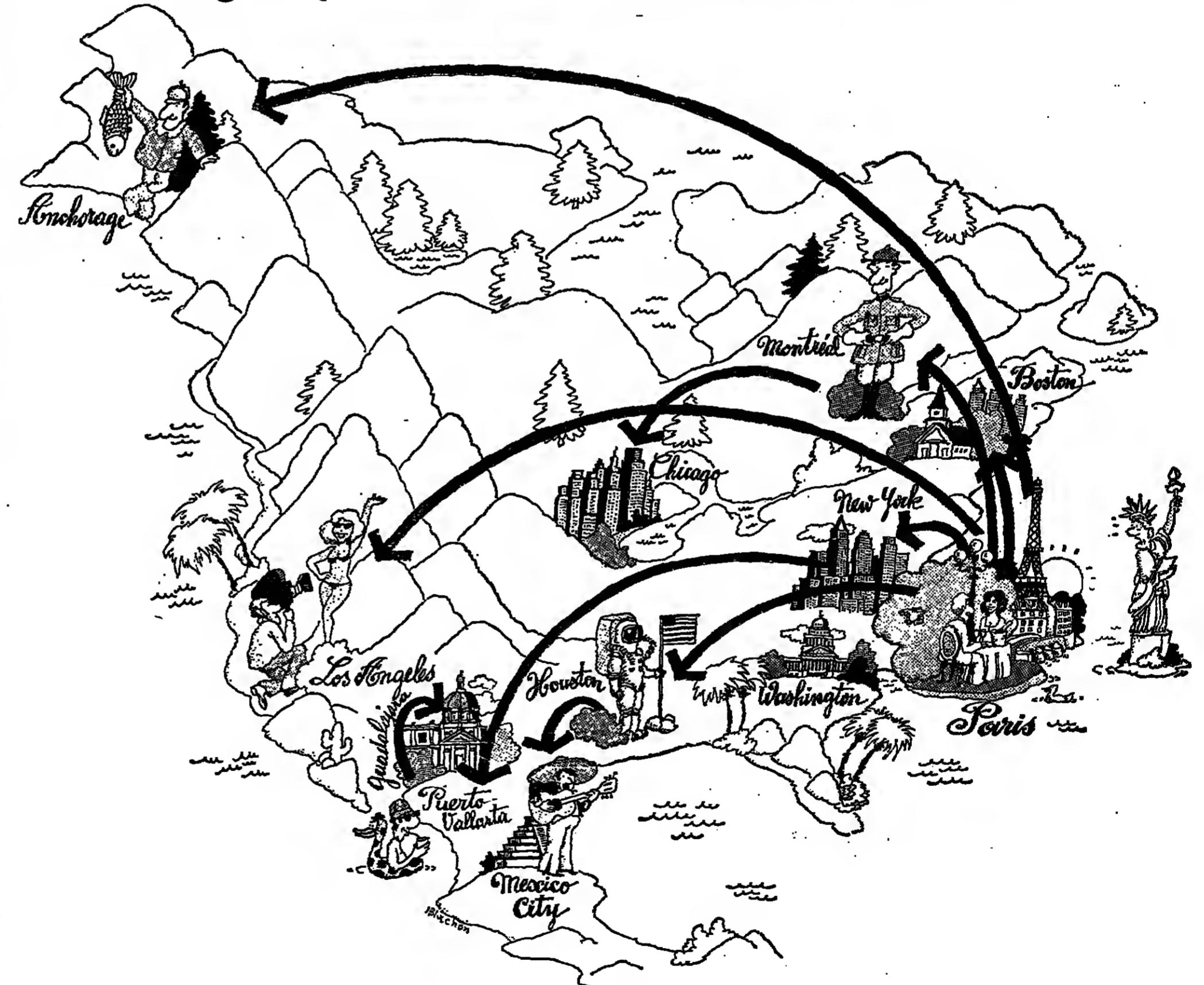
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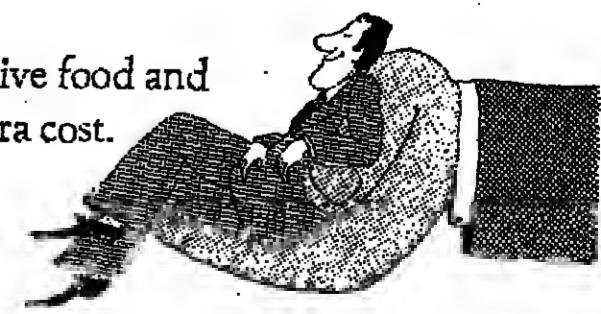
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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Unilever Adjusts Dividend Proposals

Unilever has adjusted Unilever Ltd.'s proposed dividends because of an increase in the rate of Britain's advance corporation tax. The company says the second instalment of Unilever Ltd.'s 1973 interim dividend will be 2.81 pence a share, a reduction of 0.13 pence. But it adds that the first instalment of the recommended final dividend will be increased by the same amount to 2.46 pence a share. These two instalments together will therefore still amount to 5.31 pence a share, as previously announced, and will be paid on May 20. Shareholders registered in the company's books at the close of business on April 25. Unilever says the second instalment of Unilever Ltd.'s recommended final dividend will be 2.44 pence a share, instead of 2.84 pence as previously announced, and will be paid when circumstances permit. The two instalments of the recommended final dividend will therefore amount to 5.20 pence a share instead of 5.17 pence as previously announced.

## Japanese Car Registrations Fall

New vehicle registrations in Japan fell in March to 1,261,264 units, 33.7 percent lower than the same month a year ago and 50 percent down on the previous month, the Automobile Dealers Association reports. It was the fourth consecutive monthly decline, which the association blames on the oil crisis and an increase in car prices.

## NASD Considers Listing Fee

The National Association of Securities Dealers is considering charging corporations a fee for being quoted on the NASDAQ over-the-counter system. In a letter to nearly 3,000 companies

## Causing Sharp Rise in German Reserves

## Bundesbank Acts to Support Currencies

By Thomas Hielle

FRANKFURT, April 3 (AP)—The Bundesbank intervened heavily to support of the jointly floating European currencies and the dollar in the last week of March.

This is reflected in the sharp rise of Germany's net central monetary reserves of 1.6 billion deutsche marks to about 90 billion DM.

The Bundesbank conceded that the rise was largely due to its support actions in European currencies. March 28-29 were not included due to the two-day delivery period on such transactions.

Senior German foreign ex-

change bankers said these two days probably saw the largest volume of Bundesbank intervention, as speculation over an upward mark revaluation peaked pushing the mark upward.

They expressed surprise over the apparently rather large volume of Bundesbank intervention. They estimated that together with activity on March 28 and 29, the Bundesbank's intervention in the last week of March will far exceed 3 billion marks.

Together with the marks sold by other central banks within the floating block and the approximately 400 million marks the Bundesbank paid out in the previous week, ended March 23, in intervention acts, the total volume of marks that came on the Euromarket in the last two weeks of March may well reach 3 billion DM, they said.

The bankers said, however, that the volume of the Bundesbank's intervention should not lead anyone to the conclusion that an upward mark revaluation is still likely, especially in view of the

fact that things have calmed down.

Market sources said it is possible that the mark may still be revalued, but the Bundesbank is likely to resort to every means available to avoid such a move.

Even so, the soybean stockpile next Sept. 1 is expected to be about 240 million bushels, quadrupling the reserves last fall. And by Sept. 1, 1975, according to department projections, the reserve could climb further to 280 million bushels.

The 1973 crop was a record of nearly 1.57 billion bushels. Farmers indicate they will reduce plantings this year, meaning that the 1974 crop will be smaller.

David Rosenthal has been named International retail sales manager of Merrill Lynch International. Mr. Rosenthal, vice-

president of Merrill Lynch Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., was formerly manager of the firm's Paris office. Ramiro Fernández vice-president of Merrill Lynch International and vice-president of Léon D. Edie International will move from Milan to succeed Mr. Rosenthal as manager of the Paris office.

Amplex International has appointed Elmar Saderle as manager, area marketing services for Amplex's Europe, Africa and Middle East division. He will be based in Reading, England. Mr. Saderle was formerly manager, Amplex European Service, training and spare parts center in Boeblingen, Germany.



## Stable Prices On Soybeans Seen for '74

## As Large New Crop Swells Stockpiles

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Prospects for a larger world supply of high-protein feed ingredients and a general return to a more stable market are pointing to fewer headaches for soybean farmers this year, according to the Agriculture Department.

A year ago, as Peruvian soybean supplies dwindled and U.S. soybeans became a sought-after commodity, producers faced a grueling market and uncertainty, on whether to hold on to old-crop beans—if they had any left—and on how to plan for 1973 production.

There are still uncertainties, but "prices are less variable this year" because of prospects of another large crop and some rebuilding of reserves by Sept. 1 when the 1974 harvest is ready.

However, over the next few months "prices will be sensitive to the U.S. 1974 crop planning and outlook, to farmer holdings of 1973-crop soybeans, and to world economic and political developments. The possibility of a U.S. dock strike next fall could boost U.S. exports sharply this summer," the agency said.

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nearly 1.57 billion bushels.

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## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

International Business Machines Corp. has restructured its IBM World Trade Corp. subsidiary into two new operating units. One unit, IBM World Trade Europe Middle East Africa Corp., has Jacques Maisonneuve, senior vice-president, as chairman and chief executive officer and Frank Cumiskey as president. The other new subsidiary is IBM World Trade America Far East Corp., and has Ralph Pfeiffer, its chairman and chief executive officer and Gordon Williamson as president.

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## As Carriers Seek Federal Subsidies

## U.S. Opposes Pan Am-TWA Pool Plan

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, April 3 (WP)—The Justice Department yesterday strongly opposed Pan American World Airways' proposal that it be allowed to discuss with Trans World Airlines the possibility of pooling the two carriers' service and revenues on the heavily-traveled North Atlantic run.

In a brief filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board, the department argued that pooling agreements "inevitably diminish car-

riers' incentives to provide efficient, economical and adequate service—and this diminution of incentives is no less real when carriers are required to adapt to a period of financial stringency than when they are enjoying high profits."

It added that "for competitive purposes, such agreements would be tantamount to a merger of the two carriers for the routes involved." Pan Am and TWA are the two largest U.S. international airlines.

The Department of Transportation, in a filing on Monday with the CAB, objected to a pooling of revenues between the two airlines but supported a consolidation of service which would eliminate a duplication of flights where they now compete.

The CAB must decide whether to authorize the unprecedented talks, which have also been requested by TWA. Both carriers claim the soaring cost of jet fuel has forced them to consider pooling on the North Atlantic.

The Justice Department's brief argued that "Pan American's proposal does not appear to be timely because the fuel situation appears to be improving," and noted efforts by the Federal Office to increase fuel supplies to international airlines.

The department disputed Pan American's contention that it would have to go out of business if the North Atlantic if it did not receive some kind of government relief, or that its bankruptcy would necessarily harm the public.

"Experience shows that even bankruptcy of a business does not necessarily lead to the loss or even the interruption of its service to the public. A firm, particularly a regulated firm, can continue to provide public service during reorganization, and competitors and new entrants can assure adequate service to the public."

One of the benefits of the U.S. rejection of a single U.S.-flag international air carrier "is the fact and progress of the discussions."

In this way, Roy and Irving Albert, a Long Island real-estate partnership and long-time friends of Mr. Newirth, were allegedly enabled to purchase about 4,800 shares of Geon during October "in anticipation of an increase in the price of the stock without disclosing such information."

Similarly, Marvin Rauch, a registered representative of Edwards & Hasty, allegedly bought 4,200 shares of Geon between October and Dec. 3 for the account of his wife, of James McMahon, controller of a wholly-owned Geon subsidiary, and a nominee account in the name of Mr. McMahon's father-in-law as well. Additional purchases for other customers were also alleged.

For complete information, please write to: Mr. Ricardo O'Rourke, Executive Vice-President.

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## N.Y. Stock Prices Gain Despite Bank Rate Rise

NEW YORK, April 3 (IHT)—Stock prices rallied sharply today, scoring the first gain in six sessions on the New York Stock Exchange.

To many analysts, the advance was especially encouraging because it came after a leading southeastern bank raised the prime rate by 1/2 point to 9 3/4 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 11.42 points to 858.03, while gains led losses by about 78 to 57 at the close.

Volume totaled 11.5 million shares compared with 12.01 million yesterday.

Some brokers attributed the gain in part to the report that a big round of dividend increases may accompany the end of price and wage controls. However, the report also said that small business and consumer loan interest rates could also gain strongly.

Brokers attributed the slowness of trading in part to soaring interest rates.

Several analysts commented that the recovery simply was technical, adding that investors probably became more encouraged when the list failed to go down after the prime rate increase.

Among the outstanding performers were IBM up 5 1/4 to 239 1/4, Eastman Kodak 3 1/8 to 110, Du Pont 3 1/2 to 171 1/2, Procter & Gamble 1 7/8 to 88 7/8, General Electric 1 1/8 to 55 3/4, and Digital Equipment 4 1/2 to 109 1/2.

Also on the upbeat were Texas Instruments up 2 1/2 to 207 5/8, Xerox 3 3/8 to 116 3/4, and Dow Chemical 1 1/2 to 116 1/8.

Ford Motor rose a point, while other auto stocks were fractionally mixed.

Gold mining shares ranged to more than two points lower despite a firmer bullion market in London.

Superior Oil, another weak spot, dropped 3 to 200. Standard of Ohio fell 1 1/2 to 53 1/2, and Caterpillar Tractor 2 to 51 1/2.

U.S. Steel, strongest of the major steel firms, rose 1 1/3 to 43 1/2.

Western Union, among the volume leaders, fell 1 1/2 to 111 7/8 after having lost a point yesterday.

WU said yesterday it was informed by Moody's commercial paper division that it has withdrawn the firm's commercial paper rating.

Prices were slightly higher in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 2 to 236.65.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ index of 1,000 shares dipped 0.17 to 85.91.

## Company Report

## Corning Glass Works

First Quarter 1974 1973

Revenue (millions) 243.34 230.92

Profits (millions) 16.01 13.22

Per Share ..... 1.03 1.04

VW Sales Dip in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 3 (Reuters)—Volkswagen of America Inc. said today sales in the United States for the month of March fell 33.5 percent to 31,223 units from 47,219 reported last March.

The year to date sales fell 28.6 percent to 93,860 units compared with 131,534 units the previous year.

## Seminar Services, Inc.

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LE GRAND HOTEL

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BRUSSELS-SHERATON HOTEL

16th and 17th May, 1974

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO

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## U.S. FEDERAL and STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS

prepared by licensed U.S. public accountants with eight years special experience in Zurich, Switzerland,



## International Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

April 3, 1974

|  | £       | \$     | DM       | FF     | L. It.  | Gdr.    | SF. com. | Swiss. Franc. | Dan. Kr. |
|--|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|---------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Switzerland  | 2,760.5 | 4,631  | 1,688.8  | 35,177 | 12,655  | 8,688.1 | 81,277   | 44,255        | 1,000.00 |
| Denmark  | 4,000.0 | 6,900  | 15,480.0 | 35,177 | 12,655  | 8,688.1 | 81,277   | 44,255        | 1,000.00 |
| Switzerland  | 1,575.5 | 6,600  | —        | 62.49  | 6,678.8 | 84.37   | 4,472.9  | 81.37         | 1,000.00 |
| Denmark  | 2,238   | —      | 6,678.8  | 11,825 | 15,123  | 84.37   | 4,472.9  | 81.37         | 1,000.00 |
| Denmark  | 4,850   | 1517.2 | 268.3    | 120.6  | —       | 225.0   | 12,121   | 10,572        | 1,000.00 |
| Denmark  | 3,040   | 7,327  | 120.4    | 82.145 | 0.4200  | 1,138   | 7,7912   | —             | 80.17    |
| The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 8,688.1; Escudo: 24,255; French franc: 4,472.9; Sw. krone: 4,425.5; Yen: 275.62. |         |        |          |        |         |         |          |               |          |
| Belgian financial franc: 40,475.   |         |        |          |        |         |         |          |               |          |
| (1) Commercial franc: 100. (2) Units of 100. (3) Units of 1,000 (4) Units of 10,000.   |         |        |          |        |         |         |          |               |          |
| (5) Amounts needed to buy one pound.   |         |        |          |        |         |         |          |               |          |

These rates are dollar values only: Danish krone: 8,688.1; Escudo: 24,255; French franc: 4,472.9; Sw. krone: 4,425.5; Yen: 275.62.

Belgian financial franc: 40,475.

(1) Commercial franc: 100. (2) Units of 100. (3) Units of 1,000 (4) Units of 10,000.

(5) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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## Art Buchwald

## How Kissinger Married

WASHINGTON. — Saturday's marriage of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the former Nancy Maginnes came as a surprise to everyone. Not even the Pentagon was let in on the secret, and members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are still mumbling that it was typical of Kissinger to do something like that on Saturday, when most congressmen were out of town.

Although the State Department has remained mum on what led up to the marriage, I have been able to put pieces of the story together.

Kissinger came back from the Soviet Union on Thursday and immediately plunged into talks with Moshe Dayan in Washington. These talks were continued until lunch on Saturday.

At noon, Kissinger finished his conversation with Dayan, said goodbye to him and then turned to his aide and asked: "What do I have on my schedule now?"

The aide said: "I don't see anything on your schedule, Mr. Secretary. You're free the entire afternoon."

Mr. Kissinger was incredulous. "What do you mean? I have nothing on my schedule? I always have something on my schedule. I think I'll go see the President."

"He's in Key Biscayne meeting with his lawyers," the aide said. "He can't see you until Sunday."

"All right, then," Kissinger said. "I'll take a trip somewhere. I think I'll go to India. I haven't been there in some time."

The aide replied nervously: "If you go to India this afternoon, you'll have to go to Pakistan as well, and you won't be able to get back in time for a race at the Iranian Embassy on Monday."

"Well, is there any head of state visiting this country whom I can see?"

"King Hussein is in Palm Beach, but if you see him right after you saw Moshe Dayan,

Socotra of Egypt might get angry." Kissinger started pacing up and down the office.

\*\*\*

"What about Africa? Couldn't I go to Africa this afternoon?" "North or South Africa?"

"What difference does it make?" Kissinger asked. "Maybe I could work out a débâcle between the two of them."

"I wouldn't advise it, Sir. If you go to Africa now, it will just stir up the Soviets and the Chinese."

"Chinese? There's an idea. Why don't I go see Chou en-Lai? Get me Peking on the phone."

"Hello, Chou... this is Henry. I thought I'd come over for the afternoon, and we could have a bowl of rice together... Oh, you've got tickets for the opera?"

"No, no that's all right. We'll do it some other day... Yeah, sure, I'll give you some notice the next time."

\*\*\*

Kissinger hung up the phone in despair. "Are there any movie premieres I could go to?" he asked his aide.

"You missed 'The Great Gatsby' by three days," the aide said. "Just then Nancy Maginnes walked into the office."

"Hi, Henry. I was just driving by, and I stopped in to say hello. I won't keep you."

"No, no, sit down. I'm glad to see you. I don't have anything to do this afternoon."

"You must be kidding," Miss Maginnes said.

"I wish I was. My staff goofed up and left me without a trip, a negotiation or an appointment. I'm sick."

\*\*\*

Miss Maginnes nodded sympathetically.

"This is just a suggestion, Henry, but since you're free for the rest of the day, why don't we get married?"

Henry was shocked. "Married? It never occurred to me. I could probably get married this afternoon, couldn't I?"

"I'll check it out with protocol," the aide said. "But I'm sure they have no objection."

"Why not?" Kissinger asked Miss Maginnes. "It will be a fun way to kill the day before I go off to Damascus."

Miss Maginnes nodded sympathetically.

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